

Appendix G

Land Use Definitions

The following defines the LMIC categories used for the land use analysis in this report. The terms in bold are the categories LMIC used in their analysis, whereas the terms in quotes are the categories used in this application to summarize LMIC's terms.

"Residential"

Farmsteads and Rural Residences

Farmsteads: Include the farmhouse and adjoining farmyard areas. Farmsteads also include buildings such as machinery storage areas, grain storage facilities, and corrals and livestock holding and feeding areas directly associated with the farmyard area.

Rural Residences: Are non-urban residences other than farmsteads. Rural residences include the residence, associated structures such as garages and sheds, and the associated landscaped area. This category includes from one to four residences in close proximity, with no distinguishable intervening, non-residential features.

"Commercial"

Other Rural Developments

This category includes commercial and industrial, cultural and recreational, and agricultural developments not directly associated with urban areas.

Commercial and Industrial: Developments include substations, communications facilities, power plants, small private airstrips, junkyards, landfills, storage maintenance yards, businesses, factories, lumber mills, commercial livestock and poultry operations, and grain operations.

Cultural and Recreational: Developments include built-up factories and service areas associated with parks and rest areas, camp grounds, and golf courses. It also includes churches, cemeteries, community halls, and rural schools.

Agriculture: Developments include those agricultural facilities not directly associated with farmsteads. It includes machine storage areas, grain storage areas, barns and corrals, and isolated buildings. It also includes isolated farmsteads that no longer have apparent road access.

“Agricultural”**Cultivated Land**

Cultivated land includes those areas under intensive cropping or rotation, including periods when a parcel may be fallow. It represents land planted to forage or cover crop. The units exhibit linear or other patterns associated with current or relatively recent tillage.

Transitional Agricultural Land

This category includes areas that show evidence of past tillage but do not now appear to be continuously cropped or in a crop rotation. Parcels in this unit include fields that are idle or abandoned and may or may not have been planted to a cover crop. In addition to displaying some evidence of past tillage, they usually are relatively uniform in vegetation.

“Grassland”**Grassland**

This unit includes grasslands and herbaceous plants. It may contain up to one-third shrubs and/or tree cover. Areas may be small to extensive, and range from regular to very irregular in shape. They are often found between agricultural land and more heavily wooded areas, and along right-of-ways and drainages. These areas may be mowed or grazed, and range in appearance from very smooth to quite mottled.

Grassland-Shrub-Tree Complex (Deciduous)

This classification includes a combination of grass, shrubs, and trees, in which the deciduous tree cover comprises from one-third to two-thirds of the area, and/or the shrub cover comprises more than one-third of the area. This complex is often found adjacent to grassland or forested areas, but may be found alone. These areas are often irregular in shape and vary greatly in extent.

“Forested”**Deciduous Forest**

This classification includes areas with at least two-thirds of the total canopy cover composed of predominantly woody deciduous species. It may contain coniferous species but it is dominated by deciduous species. It includes woodlots, shelterbelts, and other planted areas.

“Wetlands”**Water**

This category includes permanent water bodies, including lakes (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Lacustrine System ‘L’), rivers, reservoirs, stock ponds, and permanent palustrine open water (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service POWH). Intermittently exposed palustrine open water areas (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service POWG, POWJ, POWZ) are included in this open water category when the photo evidence indicates that the area is covered by water the majority of the time.

Wetlands

This category includes wetlands visible on the photography with an area of at least 2 acres. Wetlands boundaries are delineated from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory data. In cases where these boundaries have changed (such as for drained wetlands), the boundaries are determined from the current photography.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland inventory types included in this category are semi-permanent palustrine emergent wetlands (PEMF and PEMY categories) and areas of semi-permanent palustrine open water (POWF) associated with PEMF through PEMY wetlands, as defined in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory. These categories represent basins with deep-water emergents (primarily cattail, bulrush, and whitetop) and open water inclusions. Where U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service data are not available, wetland classification will be based on the distribution of visible deep-water emergents and open water inclusions.

Temporary, saturated, seasonal, and intermittently exposed palustrine wetlands will, in most cases, be mapped according to dominant cover type visible on the photography (e.g., open grassland, cultivated, grass-shrub-tree complex, etc.) rather than as wetlands.